The Intane in New York and Pennsylvan

REPORT OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUM AT UTICA. The Lunatic Asylum at Utica contains about four hundred inmates. Three hundred and ninety were received last year, and Inety-seven who applied for admission were refused because there was no more

The report by the managers and officers of the asylum of its operations during the last year, contain some interesting information. It seems that of the four hundred who have been discharged in that time 155 are pronounced recovered, and only 152 unimproved. So large a proportion of recoveries is a gratifying proof of the wisdom of the treatment pursued there.

Of those admitted, 243 were in indigent circum-

of those admitted, 243 were in indigent circumstances. Nine were criminals.

There were 39 deaths among the patients from various causes. None however were by suicide.

By far the greater part of the patients were educated more or less. Upwards of 300 had received instruction in schools, academies, and colleges, while only 25 were unable to read or write.

The age most liable to insanity, it seems, is attained between 25 and 30. Under 15 the cases are very few; from 15 to 30 they increase rapidly; from that time to 80 they decrease gradually and regularly.

larly.

More of the women are married than single; more of the men are single than married. Of the whole number in the Asylum 202 are married and 188 un-

number in the Asystems, 47 laborers, 10 merchants, 10 schoolboys and 9 shoemakers. Most of the other occupations average only one or two apiece. Of the women 109 are set down as housekeepers, 53 as housework. Other employments average three or

women 109 are set down as nousekeepers, 53 as housework. Other employments average three or four apiece.

As to the causes of derangement:—Intemperance is held accountable for 46; popular errors for 29; spiritual rappings for 18; domestic trouble for 26; defective training for 10; grief 8; business perplexities 7; excessive occupation 7; want of occupation 4; religious excitement 4; destitution 4; disappointment in love 7; too much study 3; fright 2; temper 2; pride 2; disappointment 2; imprisonment 2; penuriousness 1. The rest are mainly from diseases or other physical causes.

The patients find varied employment and amusement in the Asylum. There are workshops, one of which has ten work-benches and a lathe, and has turned out during the year upwards of a hundred pieces of furniture.

which has ten work-benches and a lathe, and has turned out during the year upwards of a hundred pieces of furniture.

The tailor shop has produced some six hundred garments. And the Matron reports that the number of garments and articles of furniture made by the female patients under direction is 5.576. The "Opal" printing office supplies employment for many, and reading for the whole, through its library and exchanges of newspapers and magazines. Daily service is held at the chapel at 7 in the evening, at which a choir of patients assist. The Hutchinsons. Ole Bull, and several other musicians, have given musical entertainments at the asylum, and a number of the patients attended the lectures, exhibitions and State Fair in Utica.

The report shows an efficient and praiseworthy performance of difficult dulies by the Superintendent. Treasurer, and other officers. Of the \$80.000 expended, only some \$8,000 were received from the State. Counties and towns have paid \$36,000, and private patients \$29,000. The very reasonable requests of the managers for improvement in regard to warming and ventilation, and for separate departments for criminals and drunkards, are entitled to be considered by the Legislature; as well as their suggestion of the growing necessity of a new hospital. The money spent in these charities will never break the State, even if it were a hundred fold as great an amount as their present economical expenditure.

PENNSYLVANIA LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

The following interesting statistics are taken from the last annual report of the trustees and officers of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Asylum. Although the report does not show that any of the inmates are affected by the spirit rappings delusion, we cannot but think that this fruitful cause of insanity bears at least its proportion among the causes which have se unfortunate individuals to the mad house. It will be seen that in over one half of the whole number of cases, the cause of insanity is not stated:-CAUSES OF INFANITY IN TROSE ADMITTED, SO FAR AS THEY

COLLD BE INACED	Marian Control of the	
Males.	Females.	Total.
Ill health 6	10	16
Domestic trouble 9	7	16
Grief	3	3
Millerism	1	1
Expessive study 1	7	i
Disappointment 1		1
Over exertion	_	3
Epilepsy 4	2	6
Intemperance 3	1	4
Religious excitement 1	1	2
Puerporal	- 4	3
Opium eating 1		1
Loss of sleep	1	1
Paralysis 1		1
Failure in business 2	_	0
Fright	2	9
Anxlety 3	-	3
Suppression of menses	3	3
Injury of the head 1	1	2
Loss of money 1		1
Ill treatment 1	1	2
Unknown	30	82
		-
Total90	66	156
	100 770	15716

Extreme difficulty is found in tracing the causes of in-sanity. It will be seen by the above table, in how large a number no cause was assigned, and even in those cases where the cause is mentioned, it is very doubtful if it is correct. Too often some effect of the insanity is looked upon as the cause, the friends having been unwilling to admit the fact of the insanity, until forced upon them by evidences not to be resisted.

The existence of insanity before admission into the hos-pital is shown by the following table:—

Malet.	Females.	Total.
One year and less	29	69
Two years 8	6	14
Three years 8	4	12
Four years 4	1	5
Five years	7	19
Six years 3	2	5
Seven year#	2	2
Eight years 2	1	3
Nine years 1	_	1
Ton years 7	5	12
Eleven years	_	1
Twelve years 1		1
Thirteen years 1	1	2
Fourteen years	1	1
Fifteen years	1	1
Sixteen years	i	1
Seventeen years 1		1
Twenty years	1	1
Twenty three years	1	1
Thirty-five years 1	1	2
Total90	64	154
SOCIAL CONDITION	4	-
Males.	Females.	Total.
Married	29	58
Widowed 3	. 8	11
Single	28	86
		-
Total90	66	155
OCCUPATION.		

Sailor	1	Lawyers	ä
Student	1	Stone cutter	1
Farmers	27	Printer	3
Tailors	4	Carpenters	2
		Clergyman	1
Apprentice	1	Miner	6
Brickmaker	1	Teacher	d
Cooper	1	Physician	la
Lumberman		Shoemaker	9
Umbrella maker		Glass blower	B
Dyer	î	Bookbinder	B
Tobacconists		Boat builder	ď
Clerk		Plasterer	ä
Musician		Blacksmith	N
Merchants		Ma-on	3
Boatman			1
Saddler		None	
Machinist	4	Total	ü
##C###################################	*	Total	8

Machini	iat	1	Total	90
	OK.	CUP	PATION.	
1000	Pemales.		Females.	
Wife of	Carpenter	2	Wife of Mason	- 1
44	Farmer	9	" Clerk	-2
61	Chairmaker	1	" Merchant	
	Lawyer	1	" Miner	
44	Miller	1	Domestics	2
	Blacksmith	2	Daughters of farmers	8
44	Shoemaker	1	Teachers	- 9
**	Laborer	7	None	27
	Tailor	1		
Total.				60

New Brunswick.—The Fisheries.—The pro-vincial papers furnish us with the particulars of a sharp debate on the subject of the fisheries, which took place in the House of Assembly of New Bruns-wick, on the 26th ult. From the tenor of the speeches took place in the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, on the 26th ult. From the tenor of the speeches it appears that much apprehension exists in the province that the fishing privileges will be granted by the British government to the Americans without any adequate compensation to the people of the provinces. Their views on this subject are not indicated with perfect clearness, but their taik runs upon "free trade" and "reciprocity." Some of the speakers recommended that the provincials should take the matter into their own hands, as one which nught not to be controlled by the home government. This is a step, however, for which the provincials do not yet appear to be ripe. An amendment to an address to the Queen, claiming the "consent of the inhabitants of the province" to all arrangements respecting the fisherice, was voted down.

The building occupied by the American Carpet Company, at Roxbury, Mass., was entirely destroyed a the 20th inst. Loss \$15,006, which is covered by sarrance. Supposed to have been the work of an

The Coolie or British Slave Trade.

[From the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, March I.]
Cotemporary with the final triumph, (that is, the theoretical triumph) of the British slave trade, sprung into existence a new traffic, quite innocent and even praiseworthy, in the eyes of philanthropy, (renowned for having its eyes tursed outside in, whereby it can satisfy itself by for ever gazing at its own complete idea, instead of being compelled to take the broken images of things as they are;) and the substitute has proved so ingenious, that even the sugar planters of Cuba have almost come to the conclusion that it is cheaper and better than the original. It has accordingly thrived wonderfully, under the joint countenance of philanthropy and the "dealers in human cattle." The Coolie or British Slave Trade From the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, March

clusion that it is cheaper and better than the original. It has accordingly thrived wonderfully, under the joint countenance of philanthropy and the "dealers in human cattle."

Our attention has been drawn to this subject by the California papers received by the last arrivals. From leading ports of India, and more especially from China, it would appear that the Coolie trade has been fully organized on a grand scale. In a single Calcutta paper there is a notice of ten ships taken up for the transportation of Coolies to the British West Indies. Many thousands are every year carried to the Mauritius, where they are worked to death, and thus room made for more.

But the trade in China is most remarkable, in consequence of its having finally come athwart the intense nationality of the Chinese, and thus led, not only to a variety of petty tragedies and explosions, but to an exposure of the true character of the traffic so graciously smiled upon by Exeter Hall, in the midst of its denunciations of slavery.

The Hindoos are a patient race, used to be conquered, trampled on, skinned and sold by strangers. It seems to have become part of their nature to take all this as a matter of course, and without complaint. The Coolie trade has therefore flourished with them, and gone on increasing, without murmur or question. But the Chinese are a different sort of animal—vain of their national name, despising and hating foreigners, and as turbulent and mobbish as the Mexicans themselves. Greedy of gain, and singularly unscrupulous as to the means, there was not the smallest difficulty in engaging any amount of Chinese brokers in the business of selling their countrymen—the difficulty was to get the "cattle" into the market. It appears that a sound Chinaman, delivered at the British agency, was worth a hundred dollars, and the cattle, as we said, not being pleased with the process of transfer to the outside barbarians, it was necessary for the agents to resort to cunning devices, and when these failed, to plain kidnapping.

The res

kidnapping.

The result has been anything but pleasant. In a The result has been anything but pleasant. In a case not very long since, the Coolies rose against the officers of the ship at sea, and murdered them. The Alta California intimates that the example has been abundantly copied since. It says:—"Every arrival brings us accounts of vessels putting back without officers, and in the utmost distress, the result of disaffection and mutiny on the part of the injured and deluded passengers, who were perhaps induced to take passage under false representations, and promises of a speedy passage to California, or some other country where they might earn a subsistence."

some other country where they might earn a subsistence."

This is not all. The Chinese population at home
have become bitterly exasperated at the frauds practised on them, and in the cities where the system
has been most extensively set in force, have mobbed
the British traders, and put to death their Chinese
agents. At Amoy the crew of a man-of-war was
called on shore to defend the house of one of the
dealers in "human cattle." But it is not called the
slave trade, and therefore is honest in the eyes of all
the motley tribes of mouthers and pharisees. But
the real character of it may be determined by the
fact that the Cuba planters have begun to look to
it as a profitable substitute for the African slavetrade.

it as a profitable substitute for the African slave-trade.

[From the Mercury, March 2.]

We publish from the Alta California the article we referred to yesterday relative to the new species of slave trade commenced by British subjects in China, and sustained by the British authorities even to the shedding of blood. In what an attitude of hyprocrisy and crueity does it place that unprincipled and remorseless government. In Europe and America she is vaunting her pretended philanthropy, in her efforts to extirpate slavery, and impertinently intermeddling in the affairs of other governments with that pretence. The coasts of Cuba, Brazil, and Africa, are kept under the strictest surveillance by her cruisers, for the suppression of the slave trade, and the barracoons or slave pens on the coast are destroyed, and the negroes liberated. While at Hong Kong British subjects establish their slave pens, kidnap the unoffending Chinese, and when their countrymen attempt to liberate them, they are slaughtered by the marines from a British man-of-war.

But this may be only the beginning of the enor-

slaughtered by the marines from a British man-of-war.

But this may be only the beginning of the enormities, and the Chinese government may be called on to make restitution for this loss of "British property," as they were formerly, when the opium, illegally introduced into their ports, was destroyed. They may have to submit to invasion and outrage, the sack of cities, and the massacre of thousands, because they will not consent to be kidnapped into slaverty by British merchants, as they were when they attempted to prevent them from poisoning them with opium. Divided and paralyzed as she now is by internecine war, China would fall an easy pray, and British rapacity might readily extort another large subsidy of Sycee silver, and the cession of other eligible and commanding ports, so as to place her at the mercy of her usurping neighbors. Such a policy would not be more surprising, or more iniquitous, than what we have already witnessed in that quarter, and it would be in admirable keeping with British threats and abuse of the Cuban authorities, for countenancing the introduction of negro slaves, for which these Chinese slaves are intended to be the substitutes.

Interesting State Statistics.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MARRIAGES.—It appears from the report of the City Registrar in Boston, that two thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven intentions of marriage have been issued in that city during the year, of which 1,356 males and 1,347 females were of American birth: and 1,521 males and 1,530 females of foreign birth. The number of marriages actually recorded is 2,866. The oldest bridegroom was a widower of seventy-six to a widow of forty-three years. The couple of the greatest united ages is an Irish widower of sixty-five years with a widow of sixty years. The couple of the least united ages are Irish, the bridegroom being eighteen years, the bride sixteen years. teen years.

teen years.

BIRTHS.—Five thousand three hundred and eight births have been registered in Boston during the year, namely, 2,651 males, and 2,657 females; children of 1,681 American fathers and 1,733 American mothers; and 3,799 fathers and 3,451 mothers of foreign nativity—the birth-places of ninety-six fathers and seventy-two mothers being unknown.

DEATHS.—Three thousand seven hundred and thirty-six deaths have been registered in the city of Boston; namely, 1,002 males and 1,834 females, 1,608 being of American and 2,168 of foreign origin, as nearly as can be ascertained.

being of American and 2.16s of foreign origin, as nearly as can be ascertained.

Crime.—The abstract of the returns of the keepers of the jails and the overseers of the house of correction in Massachusetts, shows this result:—In the jails, the whole number of prisoners (omitting those transferred to the house of correction) has been 7,68s; of whom 6,605 were males, and 942 females; 6,189 adults, and 1,364 minors; of the whole number, 273 were colored persons. The number of debtors was 1,363; charged with murder 19, arson 23, highway robbery 10, assaults 630, burglary 104, forgery 15, homicide 2, intemperance 2,361. In the houses of correction 3,187 persons have been confined, of whom 2,464 were males and 723 females; adults 2,565; minors 522; colored 159; committed for larceny 614; intemperance 1,580; vagrancy 195. Number of natives of other countries, 1,942.

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tiue of r	ear estate	in towns		01'000'ots A1
rine or 1	sersonal pr	operty, m	ioney, and	150 411 700 00
credits.	********		*********	152,644,763 00
umper o		the State		402,695
44	cattle	**	********	1,136,700
46	mules	11	******	2 992
- 11	sheep	44		3,650,796
.00	hogs	4		1,399,746
711		carriages		48,284
14	watches	44		32,415
44	planes	11	**********	2 731
sel welve		tie animal	8	\$33,750,797 00
the view				676,982 00
				405,738 00
11 (1	pianos	,	********	2,494,068 00
				22,121,629 00
TO VE			roperty,	
	of bank p	roperty		335,575 00
			ads	8,945,571 00
	of railroad		*********	85,864 00
			croads	303,939 00
" taxes	of plankre	oads		3,098 00
" taxa	ble valuation	on turnpik	e roads	474 240 00
" taxes	of turnpi	ke roads		4,015 00
			vear	3,468,851 00
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How Money was Collected to Pay Por Firing a Salette.—A man in Natchez, while collecting funds to defray the expenses of a salute in honor of the inauguration of President Pierce, called upon the whige as well as the democrate, representing to the former that the money was to be expended in firing a salute in honor of Mr. Fillmore's retirement from office.

Laws of the United States

AN AMENDMENT TO THE LAW RELATING TO SURVIVORS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled. That in all cases where, as provided in the first section of the act entitled "An act for the discontinuance of the office of Surveyor-General in the several districts, so soon as the surveys therein can be completed, for abolishing land offices under certain circumstances, and for other purposes," approved the twelfth of June, eighteen hundred and forty, the field notes, maps, records, and other papers, appertaining to land titles in any State, shall have been, or shall be turned over to the authorities of such State, and the same authority, powers, and duties, in relation to the survey, resurvey, or subdivision of the lands therein, and all matters and things connected therewith, as previously exercised by the Surveyor-General whose district included such State, shall be, and they are hereby, vested in, and devolved upon, the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That under the authority and direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, any Deputy Surveyor, or other agent of the United States, shall have free access to any such field notes, maps, records, and other papers, for the purpose of taking extracts therefrom or making copies thereof, without charge of any kind.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the field notes, maps, records, and other papers mentioned in the first section of the act to which this is an amendment, shall in no case hereafter be turned over to the authorities of any State, until such State shall have provided by law for the reception and safe keeping of the same as public records, and for the allowance of free access to the same by the authorities of the United States, as herein provided.

Approved January 22, 1853.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

Approved January 22, 1853.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the sum of fifty thousand dolars is hereby appropriated to enable the President of the United States to employ Clark Mills to crect, at the city of Washington, a colossal equestrian statue of George Washington, at such place on the public grounds in said city as shall be designated by the President of the United States. Approved January 25, 1853.

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. PUBLIC EXECUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

25, 1853.

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That persons now under sentence of death, or who shall hereafter be adjudged to suffer death, within the District of Columbia, shall be executed within the walls of some prison in the said district, or within a yard or enclosure adjoining such prison, and not elsewhere; and it shall be the duty of the marshal of the district, or one of his deputies, with such officers of the prison, constables, and other peace officers, as such marshal or deputy may deem necessary and proper to attend at such executions.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said marshal, or his deputy, shall invite the District Attorney and the counsel of the prisoner, two or more physicians, and twelve respectable citizens, to be present at every such execution; and, at the request of the person to be executed, shall also allow any ministers of the gospel, not more than three in number, and any of his or her near relatives, to be present thereat; but no person or persons, other than those in this act mentioned, and no person whatever under the age of twenty-one years, shall be allowed to witness any such execution.

Approved January 25, 1853.

Claims Before Congress. Washington City, March 5, 1853.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 5, 1853.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Sir—In your paper of yesterday's date, notice is taken of the passage, on the 3d instant, of a bill for my relief, under the heading of "Extensive Revolutionary Claims Granted," and the notice ends with the following paragraph:—"It is said the bill covers up an appropriation of \$170,000." Couple the above with the remarks of Mr. Allison, of Pa. (given in the same notice), to wit:—"Asked whether the bill was of such a character as would not bear inspection?"

the same notice), to wit :—"Asked whether the bill was of such a character as would not bear inspection?"

Now, sir, this notice of the matter is exceedingly unjust, and conveys an impression of fraud, which the Herald ought not to have uttered (without some foundation or upon some evidence) in the face of the fact that the bill was argued at length in the Senate, and throughout its course in Congress received the ardent support of every member of both houses from the State of South Carolina; and members from that State are known, the world over, not to be abettors of frauds upon the public treasury. Moreover, the appropriation is less than \$50,000, and is specific, in stead of covering up \$170,000, as alleged by your correspondent. But to explain the matter more fully 1 beg you to give an insertion to the enclosed article, taken from the National Intelligencer of this city, and I will conclude by referring to the votes on the passage. Nays 46; yeas 122—for an index of the truth and feeling excited in favor of the cases, to which I will add that I never feared, but earnestly desired, discussion, and there were members in the House ready to argue the case, whose arguments it would be difficult to answer.

I remain, with respect, your obd't syn't,

WILLIAM HAZZARD WIGG,

of South Carolina.

P. S.—I omitted to mention one fact, which probably might have led to the error stated above, concerning the amount of the appropriation. The report of the committees of both houses, recommended the payment of interest. This—except from the first day of the present Congress—was stricken out, and the amount of interest would have been about \$170,000.

The Sugar Maple and Maple Sugar.

This tree flourishes throughout the most of North America. Its height is sometimes 100 feet. It is highly ornamental, and loves a cold climate. It makes the best of fuel. Its great excellence consists in yielding sap for the manufacture of vast quantities of maple sugar in the country during the months of spring. An open winter, constantly freezing and thawing, is a forerunner of a bountiful crop of sugar. An orchard of maple trees is almost equal to a field of sugar cane of the same area, in the production of sugar. This tree reaches the age of 200 years. The statistics of the United States census for 1850, show that about thirty-four millions of pounds of maple sugar were manufactured in that year.

Of the twenty-seven States in which this sugar is manufactured, Maine produced 1,392,427 lbs.; Vermont5,159,641 lbs.; New York 10,310,744 lbs.; Pennsylvania 2,218,641 lbs.; Virginia 1,223,908 lbs.; Ohio 4,528,548 lbs.; Michigan 2,423,997 lbs.; Indiana 2,921,638 lbs. These are the largest producers. Vermont makes by far the largest quantity in proportion to its territory.

In addition to this large yield of maple sugar in

mont makes by far the largest quantity in proportion to its territory.

In addition to this large yield of maple sugar in the States, the Indians east of the Mississippi river make annually 10,000,000, and those west of the river 2,000,000 lbs. The maple sugar product of the Canadas, in 1849, is stated as follows:

Upper Canada.

Lower Canada.

2,303,168 lbs.

Besides the above sugar crop there was a yield by the sugar maple in the United states, in 1850, of 40,009,000 gallons of maple molasses.

This is good maple sugar weather, and the sap is running freely now. The fresh article will soon be in market.

American Genius.

List of patents issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending March 8, 1853, and bearing date March 8, 1853:—
Seth Adams, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in printing presses.

Henry Bessemer, of Baxter House, England.—For improvement in cane-juice evaporators. Patented in England, Feb. 24, 1852.

Henry Bessemer, of Baxter House, England.—For improvement in filters for cane-juice. Patented in England, Feb. 24, 1852.

Stillman A. Clemens, of Springfield, Mass.—For

England, Feb. 24, 1852.
Stillman A. Clemens, of Springfield, Mass.—For improvement in machines for breaking and dressing

flax.
Samuel Gardiner, Jr., of New York, N. Y.—For improved magnetic machine for washing and separating gold.

1. F. Mascher, of Philadelphia, Pa.—For improvement in the control of the c Lysander A. Orcutt, of Albany, N. Y.—For improvement in machines for moulding in flasks.

Thaddeus A. Smith, of Albany, N. Y.—For improvements in moulding for cast iron plates with doyetailed recesses.

dovetailed recesses.

Joel Tiffany, of Cleveland, Ohio.—For improvement in machines for dressing shingles.

John J. Wagener, of Charleston, S. C.—For im-

proved cannon sight.

RE-ISBUE.

Adam Hays, of Pittsburg, Pa.—For improvement in splints for fractures. Patented August 13, 1850.

Re-Issued March 8, 1853.

List of patents issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending March 22, 1853; and bearing date March 22, 1853:—

Horatio N. Black, of Philadelphia, Pa.—For improvement in hydraulic steam pumps.

John P. Comly, of Dayton, Ohio.—For improvement in separating paper by single sheets.

Roswell Enos and Belta T. Hunt, of St. Charles, III.—For improvement in tanning.

Roswell Enos and Belta T. Hunt, of St. Charles, Ill.—For improvement in tanning.
Mills A. Hackley, of Belleville, N. Y.—For improvement in cheese presses.
Wm. Mansfield, of Dracut, Mass.—For improvement in knitting machines.
James Riley and Wm. Allen, of Southfield, N. Y.—For improvement in processes for distilling rosin oil.
James Stanbrough, of Newark, N. Y.—For improvement in harness.
Seth D. Tripp, of Rochester, Mass., assignor to Edward L. Norfolk, of Salem, Mass.—For improvement in machines for pegging boots and shoes.

Florida has a white population of less than fifty bousand—smaller than any other of the thirty-one tates—yet St. Augustine is the oldest town in the latted States, having been founded in 1584.

Appointments of Cadets.

Warr Pourr, N. Y., March 21, 1853.

The following is the official list of appointments of Cadets to the Military Academy—the appointments to take effect on the first day of June next :-

eorge H. Weeks 6	Robert H. Anderson 1
ugustus G. Robinson 7	Thomas J. Berry 4
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	Aurelius F. Cone 5
dward J. Connor 1	Eli H. Baxter 7
Ialdeman S. Putnam 4	E Porter Alexander 8
MASSACHUSETTS.	TENNESSEE.
rthur F. Devereux 2	Lafayette Peck 2
chn C. Palfrey 4	James Fulton 5
eorge E. Strong 6	James H. McCampbell 9
CONNECTICUT.	OHIO.
rancis Beach 1	Charles H. Dresback 6
eorge S. Cleveland 3	Henry M. Roberts 8
eorge Ryan 4	John McCaffrey 9
NEW YORK.	Charles Durfee
linton Berry 2	Sardine P. Reede12
Vm. J. A. McGrath 3	AndrewJackson Fosgrave 13
lenry S. Hulbert18	William Sinclair
dward E. Burnett14	Abel S. Dickinson21
bas. S. Morgan 24	LOUISIANA.
oseph S. Conrad 26	Florain Corney 4
barles E. Farrand28	INDIANA.
Ienry Martin31	O. P. Groding 5
NEW JERSEY.	John Henry 6
harles L. Harris 1	Thomas J. Lee 7
bram Wildrick 3	ALABANA.
harles W. Canfield 4	George A. Cunningham., 2
PENNSTLVANIA.	Thomas J. Herbert 3
Wilmer Bedford 3	William L. Parker 6
William H Bell 7	George W. Holt 1
harles B. Tyler 12	MISSISSIPPI.
ames Searight	Manning M. Kimmel 1
MARYLAND.	James T. Wilson 4
tichard H. Brewer 1	John S. Marmaduke 5
Villiam G. McGill 2	MICHIGAN,
homas D. Cookey 8	Frank Graves 2
Villiam J. Evans 5	FLORIDA.
VIRGINIA.	Laurence F. Armistead
homas G. Baylor 1	TREAS.
Richard K. Meade, Jr 2	H. C. McNeal 2
Ilison Cortin 7	IOWA.
lichard Murphy10	John M. Corse 2
Villiam S. Parran 11	OREGOY.
William P. Smith12	Samuel Cooper.
NORTH CAROLINA.	NEW MEXICO.
clomon Williams 5	Don José Ynes Perea.
ohn T. Winslow 7	
Jonlynin P. Warren 9	AT LARGE.
SOUTH CAROLINA.	J. L. Kirby Smith, Army.
ames H. Powe 4	S. S. Hetzel,
aul J. Quattlebaum 5	Henry W. Fowler, "
KENTUCKY.	Presley O. Craig, "
lfred S. Brown 5	Presley O. Craig, " Edwin Turner, Navy.

Alfred S. Brown. 5
George Kensel. 8
George N. Pawin. 9
George N. Pawin

* Appointed conditionally, to fill any vacancies which may occur before the first of June.

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VALENTINE BURKE, ALIAS DICK TURPIN.—During the absence of this notorious character he passed through adventures that would have done honor to Dick Turpin, a brief account of which we will narrate. Soon after the grand jury was empannelled, Burke, suspecting that an indictment would be found against him for robbing Mr. Layman, thought prudent to leave the city. The police anticipating this, watched his movements closely, and on observing him go on the steamer L. M. Kennett, followed. He discovered them, however, and he wisely betook himself to the hold, where he hid himself among the freight until the boat had taken her departure. At Cape Girandeau officers came on board, having been apprised by telegraph that Burke was probably on the boat. He, however, discoveringthem, again hid himself in the hold, and being observed, efforts were made to find him, but he managed to elude them. The boat landed during the night at the Illinois shore, and Burke came from his hiding place and jumped ashore. He was observed and pursued without success. He went to a point on the Ohio river by land, where he took a steamer and was again on his way South. He stopped at Memphis and put up at the Union Hotel, where he was observed by some members of the Memphis police, who also suspected him to be Burke, from the description given. They came in the barroom to learn definitely whether they were right, and he, anticipating their object, took off his overcoat and asked the bar-keeper if his room had been prepared for him, which being answered in the afirmative, he took off his coat and said he would sleep a short time, and went into the hall, slipped through the rear door, jumped on board a boat and started South. He landed at Napoleon, in Arkansas, where he was receased on a writ of habeas corpus, and he started for New Orleans. He was arrested there soon after his arrival, but subsequently essaped from the calaboose by scaling the walls. He proc

STARTLING DISCOVERY—SECRET SOCIETY.—
During the late trial of Archibald, Seaman, and Walter Barnes, on a charge of burglary, in the Lorain county Common Pleas, the existence of a secret society was disclosed, the designs and tendency of which one or two extracts from its preamble and constitution will sufficiently explain. In the first pledge, the member binds himself to secrecy under a pledge of his "goods and chattels, lands and tenepledge of his "goods and chattels, lands and tenements, and his life and body." The preamble recites that "Whereas, all governments are instituted and controlled for the sole purpose to aid the learned against the unlearned, the strong against the weak," &c., &c. Pledge the second contains the following clause:—"I pledge further, that I will disregard all State or national law that has a tendency or will even permit the designing knave to rob the honest or unsuspecting, and as my influence shall be against the wealth of the aristocrat, so it shall be in favor of the laboring poor." A pamphlet copy of the constitution of this diabolical confederation was taken from the pocket of one of the defendants, after he had broken jail and been re-captured. The following certificate was also found in Barnes's pocket:—

PROTECT THY BROTHER—SOURTY OF PRINENS.

Know all whom it may concern, That B. C. Chsoft is duly authorized to institute Grand Division No. 3, according to the constitution and rules of the order. And the said B. C. Chsoft is hereby appointed foreman of said division, and is to preside over said division, until his successor is chosen and qualified. Given under my hand, and the seal of the order, this 12th day of October, 1852.

It will be perceived that the names are in cypher.

It will be perceived that the names are in cypher, the key of which was discovered during the trial. It consists of adopting the letter in the alphabet immediately succeeding the real one used in spelling. This communion of plunderers, the germ of which was brought to light in Lorain county, was to have branches in every State of the Union. It is said that a gentleman who has been a representative in the Ohio Legislature was at the head of the band in this State.—Sandusky (Ohio) Register, March 11.

State.—Sandusky (Ohio) Register, March 11.

SUICIDE—DEPLORABLE TRAGEDY.—On Friday night last, at about one o'clock, the immates of the St. Charles Hotel, in this city, were startled by the heart-rending screams of a female, whose husband had fallen from the window of the third story, and was a corpse beneath it. It seems that this unfortunate man.—Mr. Edward Snyder, of Dubuque—being greatly depressed on account of business reverses, had become partially deranged, and deliberately purposed to commit suicide. On the day preceding his melancholy death he had procured a razor for the purpose, but his wife, discovering it, concealed it between the beds. On Friday he obtained another, and at about one o'clock, while his wife was sleeping, slipped to the window, opened it, leaned far out, so as to be sure to fall, and then plunged the razor into his throat, through all the arteries, nearly to the spinal bone, and fell upon a shed below, and thence to the ground, covering himself and everything around him in a pool of gore. The frantic cries of his wife, who, awakened by the falling of the window, was soon by his side, with bare feet, and in her night clothes, gathered together a number of persons, who bore the corpse into the hotel, where the coroner's inquest was held early in the morning. Their verdict was that he came to his death by cutting his throat with a razor, owing to mental derangement. Mr. Snyder was of the firm of Snyder & Turner, of Galena, residing lately at Dubuque, engaged in the lead trade, and on his way to St. Louis. He has been a man of considerable property, and returned, two years since, from California, where a great portion of his means were swept away in the flood of 1851. He had been married about three weeks to a lovely and intelligence.

Moyements at the Bookman sympathy.—Keokuk (Iowa) Dispatch, March S.

Naval Intelligence.

Movements at the Brocklyn Navy Yard.—The ship Macedonian, Captain Abbott, moored in the stream, to join the Japan squadron, is waiting for a few seamon only. The ship Vincennes, lieutenant Commander Budd, the brig Porpoise, Lieutenant Commander Budd, the brig Porpoise, Lieutenant Commander Stevens, were put in commission on Monday, under the command of Commander Cadwallader Ringgold.

The store and surveying ship John P. Kennedy was taken out of dock on Monday, and the steamer Vixen taken in.

Lieutenant Miles K. Warrington, U. S. N., has arrived here, and reported for duty on board the steam frigate Saranae, which vessel, we are informed, is ordered to the Mediterrancan, to join the squadron on that station.—

Pensacola Gaeste, 12A.

The Annual Conference of the Methodist Episco-pal Church—Bishop Jones presiding—iq in setsion at Harrisburg, Pa.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET THURSDAY, March 24-6 P. M.

There was greater activity and a better feeling in the stock market to-day. The transactions were principally on time, buyer's option. The indications to-day were decidedly more favorable than we have noticed for some time, but it is our impression that the improvement in prices for fancy stocks is a little premature. The state of the money market will not justify an advance of any importance. A few weeks may ease up things sufficient to give a moderate risc in prices, but we must not look for any great speculative movement this season. The commercial classes have passed through very trying times, and they have been obliged to help each other liberally. But for facilities privately provided, there would have been much embarrassment, and perhaps many failures. This is freely admitted. In stocks there is nothing doing except among brokers. Outsiders are scarce and cautious. The bears are free sellers, and put out contracts without hesitation. They are availing themselves of the advance, and probably will turn it to profitable account. At the first board today, Florence and Keyport went up 1 per cent; Nicaragua, 1; Cumberland, 14; Phenix, 2; Erie Railroad, 14; Harlem Railroad, 4; Norwich and Worcester, 2; Morris Canal, 4; Reading Railroad, 1, Michigan Central Railroad, #; Panama Rail road, 1. New Jersey Zinc fell off | per ct.; New Creek; ‡; Michigan Southern Railroad, ‡. There was very little enquiry for railroad bonds, but prices remain without alteration. At the second board the market was buoyant, and

better prices ruled throughout. Morris Canal went up 4 per cent; Nicaragua Transit, 4; Cumberland 4; Parker Vein, 1; Phenix, 1; Panama Railroad, 2; Hudson River Railroad, 4; Erie Railroad, 2; Stoning ton, 4; Harlem, 4; New Haven Railroad, 4; Reading Railroad, 12. It is our impression that the let up in the stock market has been too rapid. The movement is, we fear, premature, and operators must look for a reaction.

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of this port, to-day, amounted to \$144,080 00; payments, \$25,359 18. Balance, \$7,104,279 61.

There will be a large sale of stocks, by S. Draper at the Merchants' Exchange, to-morrow, (Friday,) a half-past twelve o'clock, immediately after the adjournment of the Board of Brokers. Among the stocks to be offered are shares of the Empire City, East River, Shoe and Leather, Citizens', Knickerbocker, and Farmers' and Citizens', of Williamsburg banks, and of the Commercial, Lorillard, Hanover, Howard Life, Continental, and Nassau, of Brook lyn, insurance companies.

The North Carolina Copper Company will sell at auction, on Tuesday, the 5th of April, through S. Draper, two hundred tons of copper ore, similar in quality to that sold a few weeks since. The company are actively engaged in getting out the ore, and will shortly send fifty more miners to the mines. It is estimated that the production of copper ore during the summer will be equal to three hundred tons per month. In relation to this company, the Raleigh

month. In relation to this company, the Raleigh Register of the 23d inst. says:—

We understand that the mine becomes richer as the workmen go down. Between the different tunnels or slopes cut in the vein, there is now ascertained to be copper ore sufficient to bring into market one million of dollars. This sounds like an astonishing yield, and we should almost hesitate to mention it, were it not for reliable assurances of the correctness of the estimate. And yet, at the bottom of the last and deepest shaft the vein is thickest and richest, promising a remuneration to enterprise and labor valuable beyond precedent in the annals of mining in this country.

The report that the New York State Canals would The report that the New York State Canals would

be opened on the 15th of April, is without foundation. No time has been decided upon; but it is scarcely to be anticipated before the 20th or 25th of April.

deration a proposition to change the time for the payment of notes, or, rather, an alteration of the days of grace. It is proposed that when the last day of grace falls on Sunday or a holiday, the note is to be-come due the day after, instead of the day before, as at present. It has received the sanction of the House and will probably pass the Senate.

Among the applications filed with the Auditor of the State of Illinois for new banks in Chicago, we notice the following:-The Branaganta Bank, capital \$3.000.000; Garden City Bank, \$600,000; Exchange Bank, \$1,000,000; Butchers' and Drovers'
Bank, \$1,000,000; the Bank of the People, \$500,000; American Exchange Bank, \$500,000; Farmers' Bank, \$150,000; Merchants' Bank, \$500,000. Applications have also been made for a bank at Beardstown, capital \$5,000,000; at Illinoistown, \$5,000,000; Pekin, \$1,000,000; Decatur, \$1,000,000; two at Peo ria, \$1,000,000 each, &c., &c.

The total indebtedness of Tennessee at the close of the last fiscal year was \$6,066,856 66; on the 16th of August, 1852, the total was \$3,901,856 66-showing an increase of \$2,165,000 since that time.

The Miners' Journal of the 12th inst., (the last received,) represents the following statement of the coal business of the Frostburg section of the Cumberland Coal Field, by which it appears that the en tire trade from the first of January, to the week ending the 12th of March, did not exceed 28,473 tons; and if we may estimate by analogy from the last week's business, it is fair to presume that the Cumberland Company did not contribute more than 9,000 tons, equal to 30 per cent, in the whole period of ten weeks; thus the week ending shows that there were eent from all the Frostburg companies, including the Cumberland Company, but 8,549 tons, of which the Cumberland furnished 2,852 tons, as follows:-To the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, 1,470 tons, and to the Ohio Railroad, 1,382 tons. We would now ask, what foundation does such a business afford for making a dividend on a capital of \$5,000,000, and paying interest on a debt of \$1,000,000-taking the calculation made by the report of the company, and allow it to be correct, that their net profit per ton was 70 cents, not one half of which is believed to be profit inasmuch as the company have underrated the cost of mining and bringing the coal to market.

The annexed [statement exhibits the production of iron in the United Kingdom of Great Britain during

THE IBON TRADE OF G		Dames D	noner D	
THE INCA TRADE OF G		naces.		tim'd Mak
	In	Out of	70	per Ann.
Districts.	Blast.	Blast.	Total.	Tons.
Scotland		31	144	775,00
South Wales	135	27	162	635,00
Do. Anthracite	12	28	35	31,00
South Staffordshire	127	32	159	725,00
North Staffordshire	17	4	21	90,00
North Wales	6	7	13	30,00
Shropshire	27	13	40	120,00
Durham	18	. 8	26	110,00
Northumberland Yorkshire and Derby-	7	6	13	35,00
*bire	36	7	42	150,00
Total	497	158	666	2,701,00

The recent rise in the market value of iron must give a great impetus to its production, and we have no doubt the returns for 1853 will show an important Increase. In this country an impulse of some conse quence has been given to the business. In Essex county, of this State, particularly, the manufacturers are quite active. The fires which have for several years been extinguished in the furnaces and rolling mills have been re-kindled. There is a brisk 'demand for ore and ore beds, and high prices have been demanded for favorable locations.

A report of the Committee on Mining and Smelt ing was recently made to the Wisconsin Legislature from which we find that the average amount of lead raised annually, for eleven years, from 1841 to 1852, inclusive, was 41,727,023 pounds, according to the

	PRODUCTION OF LEAD IN W	ISCONSIN.	
Years.	No. of pounds.		Value.
1841	29,789,909	. 3	1,189,99
1642			1,176,93
			1,475,16
			1,641,45
			2,045,79
1846	48,008,038		1,920,31
	50,999,303		2,039,97
	49,783,737		1,991,34
1849	45,086,839		1,839,43
			1.549.4
	34,500,384		1,380,01
1862			1,461,90
	mining counties, with a		

45,229, and with a taxable property valued at it less than four millions of dollars, the lead product the year 1861 was valued at \$1,380,015, while average lead product for the last twelve years, in same counties, has been \$1,669,080. Should present price of lead continue through 1853, amount received for the product will far exceed to of any previous year. The report concludes will endation for the appointment of a St

The London Economist of the 5th of March, gi the annexed statement relative to the position of Bank of England, and the probable movements in

the annexed statement relative to the position of Bank of England, and the probable movements in money market:

The present returns show a decrease of circulative for an increase of public deposits, 2324,076; an crease of private deposits, 2315,002; an increase of serities, 2507,972; a decrease of bullion, £123,612; a decre of rest, £65,773; and a decrease of reserve, £33,172. looking close at the returns, it is found that there is decrease of public securities to the extent of £13,6 and consequently the increase of private securities is less than £748,612. That shows a very large demand the bank for money at its present rate of interest, a warrants it in not lowering the rate, evenfor temper loans.

An announcement was made on Tuesday, that the commany advances made by the bank on the saulting the transfer books, would not be on the usual terms chalf per cent below its minimum rate of discount, but that rate, or three per cent. As it has resolved to lend for short periods at less than three ecut, no reduction on those terms can be expectiful after the commencement of the payments of dividends a month hence. On the contrary, its gent resolution is locked on as a probable forerunner of discount. If the demand for money in the majorate so great for all the new companies that are started, new loans that are negotiated, and the great amount very profitable business that is carried on, that a furtire in the rate of interest is warranted, and money to readily borrowed of the bank at a higher rate than present, there is no good reason why it should not vance its rate of interest.

In the course of the week the arrival has been mounced of the Alert, from New South Wales, with 43, ounces of gold, valued at £172,000; of the Robburg the, from Melbourns, with about 200,000 ounces of gold and of the Chowringhoe, with 63,716 ounces. The ports by these vessels amount in value to rather minant £1,000,000. But all this gold does not remain for late many bills have appeared in the market, dar from the wine districts of Spain, wh

CHTY TRADE REPORT.

THURSDAY, March 24—2 P. M.

ASHES.—The day's business embraced 68 bbls. at 1
56½ a 35 62½ for pearls; and 34 8½ a 34 87½ for pet
per 100 lbs.

BERMINUES.—Flour was plenty, and in good deman
at rather lower prices. The sales amounted to 24.55
bbls.: superfine No. 2, at 34 6½ a 34 18½; fine rye;
34: superfine No. 2, at 34 6½ a 34 18½; fine rye;
34: superfine do. 34 25; ordinary to choice State at 1
37½ a 34 68½; mixed to fancy Western and common t
good Ohio at 34 50 a 4 81½ mixed to good Southern at
54 68½ a 34 68½; superfine [Canadian, in bonds at 1
52½ a 34 68½; anney Genesse at 34 75; fancy Ohio at 3
53 12½ a 55 75; extra Western at 35 25 a 35 62½; ar
fancy Southern at 35 37½ a 35 50. Some 200 bbl
Jersey meal changed hands at 33 6½ a 33 12½ per bb
Wheat varied all little; about 10,000 bushels wester
white were sold on private terms. Rye favored buyer
Thore have been 4 000 bushels disposed of, te arrive, 1
88c. a 90c. The sales of barley reached 7,500 bushels, 3
66c. per bushel. Oats remained about the same.

Consw was more saleable and uniform. The transations included 25,000 bushels, at 66c. a 50c. for damages
and 59c. a 65c. for inferior to prime Southern white an
yellow, per bushel.

Corrow.—The market continues steady, with sales 1
,600 bales.

Corrow continued active and firm. Sales were made (
200 bags Java, at 11½ a 11½c.; 60 do. Laguyra, at 10c
1,300 do. Rio, at 9½ a 9½c.; and 500 do. Maracalso, 1
60c. per bashel. To Liverpool about 1,000 bales cotton, fat
FERMINTS.—To Liverpool about 1,000 bales cotton, fat
Compressed, were engaged at 46 do. Acquired and accommended a cotton, fat

1,000 bales.

COPIES continued active and firm. Sales were made c 200 bags Java, at 11½ a 11½e; 50 do. Laguyra, at 10e 1,300 do. Rio, at 9½ a 9½c; and 500 do. MaracalEo, s 5e. per 1b.

FREGITS.—To Liverpool about 1,000 bales cotton, par compressed, were engaged at ¼d.: and about 4,000 c 5,000 bbls. flour, at 2a. 9d.; grain was at 7½ a 8d.; as 64 tierces beef were engaged at 5s. 6d. To London, about 1,600 bbls. flour, at 2a. 9d.; grain was at 7½ a 8d.; as 64 tierces beef were engaged, at 3a. A Bremen vess was taken up to load with 2,000 bbls. flour and 5,00 bashels wheat, in shipper's bags, at 8½d. To Hamburs 500 boxes sugar were engaged, at 30s. per ton. To Cal fornia rates were at 55 a 85c., and rather dull. Ther was nothing new in rates for Australia or Havre.

FRUH.—The day's business embraced 100 cases ginged at 36; 500 boxes bunch raisins, at 28 80; 500 do. clusted do., at 31 80; 300 do. Valencia do., at 9½o.; 25 bbls. currants, at 11c.; and 50 do. Pecan nuts, at 7c.

HAY was retailing at 87½c. a 31 per 100 lbs.

HOPS.—The operations were light, at 19 a 21c. per lb.

LIME.—Rockland was less abundant, at \$1 for common and \$1 45 for lump, per bbl.

NAVAL STORES.—Canada turpentine was worth \$0.00 per 250 lbs. There were 100 bbls. spirits do. obtain. \$0.00 per 250 lbs. There were 100 bbls. spirits do. obtain. \$0.00 per 250 lbs. There were 100 bbls. spirits do. obtain. \$0.00 per 250 lbs. There were 100 bbls. away at 813 87½ a 314 for extraorder, at 10c. per 1b.

PROVINGES.—Pork was in better supply, and cheaper Sales have been made of 400 bbls. away at \$13 87½ a 314 for prime, and \$15 25 for mess, per bbl. Pickled mest remained about the same. The transactions in lard con sisted of 200 bbls. at \$0.00 per 3 bbls. The \$0.00 per 3 bbls. The \$0.00 per 3 bbls. The \$0.00 per 3 bbls. \$0.0

Tonacco.—There were 100 bales Havana sold at private

Domestic Markets.
Campadon Carrin Manuer, March 23.—At malfiet 1, 25 entile, about 900 becres, and 94 stores, consisting of